

# MINERS SURRENDER TO FEDERAL TROOPS; NEW FIGHT IN MINGO

Thousands Return to Their  
Homes, but Many Hide  
Guns and Ammunition  
in Mountains.

PEACE IN 3 COUNTIES

Volunteer Force Is Rushed  
to Merrimac, Now Under  
Heavy Fire of Union  
Men on Border.

20 DEAD IN 8 DAYS' FIGHT

U. S. Soldiers Replace Civilians  
in Several Strongholds of  
Rebel Workers; Returning  
Defenders Cheered.

By a Staff Correspondent of The New York Herald.

LOGAN, W. Va., Sept. 4.—Safe behind a protecting double line of Federal troops, Logan today began to lose the appearance of a front line army base and to resume the appearance of a quiet mountain town. The thousands of rebellious union miners of Boone and Kanawha counties, who attempted with machine gun and rifle fire for eight days and nights to force their way across Spruce Fork Ridge and to capture the bituminous coal mines of Logan and Mingo counties, are dispersing and returning to their homes.

Hardly had Logan county begun to regain its peace when word was received by telephone from Williamson, in Mingo county, which borders Logan county on the southwest, that union miners at Stringtown, Ky., were pouring hot rifle fire across the Tug River into Merrimac, directing their fire particularly against the mine buildings of the White Coal and Coke Company and terrorizing the town.

Major Tom Davis, who is attempting to enforce State martial law, recently proclaimed in Mingo county by Gov. Morgan, called for reinforcements over the telephone, and the Mingo militiamen who have been fighting the miners in this county for the last eight days left on a special train for the new scene of action.

Want Troops in Mingo.

It is believed the union miners are endeavoring to bring about a condition which will force the sending of Federal troops into Mingo county, as well as into Logan, Boone and Kanawha counties, where they are now. The firing in Mingo county began last Friday and has been increasing in violence ever since.

All day special trains pulled out of Logan for the south and west, crowded with volunteer civilian fighters who had answered Logan's call to arms. Last night every able bodied man and many boys on the streets of this town carried a rifle or a revolver. After the last train had departed this afternoon only a dozen men guarding an ammunition depot along the railroad tracks, and a few remaining State guards, displayed any arms.

The last shot between the Logan county defenders and the miners was fired a few minutes before dawn by an outpost of the civilian army on Blair Mountain, at the extreme eastern end of the twenty-five mile Chafin line, named for the fighting county Sheriff who established it. A few minutes later 500 regulars of the Fourteenth United States Infantry replaced the civilian riflemen and machine gunners at every point.

Col. E. A. Shuttleworth, who is in command of the troops here, has established his headquarters about two miles northwest of the town on the Boone county side of the ridge. On the Boone county side Col. C. A. Martin, with troops from Fort Thomas, Camp Sherman and Camp Dix, totalling about 1,500 men, is in possession of the towns of Madison, Jeffrey, Clothier, Sharples and Blair, the onetime strongholds of the rebellious miners.

Checking Up Casualties.

From Blair a battalion of the famous Twenty-sixth Infantry has gone out to search the rocky crevices and ravines of Blair Mountain for dead and wounded. All along the slopes from this point in a northwesterly direction to Crook's Creek the two Federal lines are in contact across the ridge. Patrols have been established with outposts, and the difficult terrain is being combed.

As if to bring the spectacular conflict to a close with a show of their strength, the miners opened particularly vicious firing on Blair Mountain yesterday morning and kept it up all day. The battle of the machine guns and the sharp cracks of rifles went on almost continuously until late in the afternoon. The last shot by the miners was fired about 7 o'clock last night. Occasional firing was kept up until nearly 5 o'clock this morning by the civilian defenders in order to feel out the miners' positions.

Officers of the regular army force endeavored to-day to check up on the casualties in the eight days of fighting. Neither side is certain of the losses, and the facts will not be known for several days, until reports from widely separated sections of Logan and Boone counties come in and the regulars have finished their search in the mountains.

As late, army officers know of about

# Federal Troops Control Troubled Mining Zone

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 4.—Federal troops are in complete control of the troubled mining districts of West Virginia and the armed bands that have been defying the State and county authorities on the boundary line of Boone and Logan counties are rapidly disappearing, according to reports received at military headquarters here to-day.

# MORE MEN AT WORK IN LARGE INDUSTRIES

Labor Department Reports Increase of 1.08 Per Cent. in August Over July.

1,428 FIRMS CANVASED

Definite Improvement Shown in Food, Textile, Steel and Railway Repairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—An increase of 1.08 per cent. in the number of persons employed in sixty-five principal industrial centres in August, as compared with July, was shown by statistics made public to-day by the Department of Labor. The figures were taken from the payrolls of 1,428 firms, each usually employing 500 or more.

Industrial classifications showed that increases occurred in the number employed in food and food products, textiles and their products, iron and steel, leather and its finished products, stone, clay and glass products, metals and products other than iron and steel, tobacco manufactures and railroad repair shops. All other industrial classifications show decreases.

While it is true that the country has "at last definitely set out on the long uphill climb to normal conditions," the statement said, "it would be a mistake to imbue the figures with a significance not strictly in accordance with facts. It must be borne in mind that the improvement shown can be traced, in great measure, to the vast agricultural activities, and that as yet the major manufacturing, mining and transportation interests have given less conclusive evidence of the value and permanency of such gains as they may have experienced."

"A happy augury is the very general increase in building operations, the survey showing that present activities in this line are greater than at any time since the nation entered the war."

Other encouraging features pointed out by the statement were the housing boom, indications of improvement in railroad occupations, the approaching depletion of manufactured stocks and continued strength in textiles, particularly of cotton.

Business men generally, the statement continued, are inclined to the belief that the worst part of the depression is over, and that the future will witness improvements of a healthy and lasting character, "even though it be somewhat slow in developing."

Youngstown, Ohio, led in the percentage increase of employment with 27.7 per cent. Grand Rapids showed an increase of 18.9 per cent.; Peoria, 18 per cent.; Seattle, 16.9 per cent.; Denver, 13.7 per cent.; Cleveland, Ohio, 10.8 per cent.; Chicago, 7.5 per cent.; New Haven, 6.1 per cent.; Buffalo, 4.5 per cent.; Louisville, 3.8 per cent.; St. Louis, 3.2 per cent.; New York city, 2.3 per cent.

Toledo reported the largest decrease in employment, with 24.9 per cent. Baltimore showed a decrease of 8.76 per cent.; San Francisco, 8.26 per cent.; Pittsburgh, 4.4 per cent.; and Newark, 3 per cent.

# LABOR DAY PARADE OFF; TOO MUCH IDLENESS

# Unions Decide Toilers Will Not March To-day.

There will be no Labor Day parade to-day. The announcement that the feature of Labor Days of past years is to be abandoned came last night from John Sullivan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Unemployment and the necessity of spending union funds for relief purposes were given as the reasons the unions made the decision. Mr. Sullivan said a referendum among the unions resulted in a fifty-fifty vote.

"There was considerable discussion before as to the advisability of holding the parade, but in view of the vote it was decided that it would be best not to have one this year," he explained.

It was learned that the unions, in favor of the parade were those hit hardest by the unemployment wave. The votes against the demonstration came from the men who are occupied.

Unions that have been experiencing the demand for relief funds due to unemployment, including the teamsters, longshoremen and metal workers, are finding it difficult to take care of the men out of work, and Mr. Sullivan said the general opinion was that the funds that would be expended for regalia and brass bands might better be spent for food and clothing.

# TURKS FLEEING; GREEKS LIKELY TO WIN ANGORA

# Heavy Losses in Big Battle at Fortified Spot.

By the Associated Press.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREEK ARMY IN ASIA MINOR, Sept. 4.—Sunrise to-day found the Turkish forces hastily evacuating all their lines and in full retreat upon Ankara. The Greek army is closely pursuing the enemy. It is believed that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, has no strongly fortified lines equal to those he has been compelled to abandon.

Greek officers here are convinced that the occupation of Angora by the advanced Greek troops is imminent. They now are only three days march from that city.

Both sides suffered heavily in the big battle.

# 4 MEN IN MASKS USE GUNS TO WIN \$5,000 FROM 40 GAMBLERS

# Scores Watch Bandits Raid Sunday Crap Game in East Side Yard.

# BANKER LOSES \$1,200

Victims Pursue a Fleeing  
Auto, Catch a Suspect and  
Pummel Him.

# RESCUED BY POLICEMAN

Seward Park Is Scene of Violence  
When Bowery Resident  
Is Attacked by Mob.

Four armed and masked bandits backed forty men against a fence in the yard of 49 Allen street yesterday afternoon and, while two score persons looked on from nearby tenement windows, rifled their pockets of cash and jewelry valued at between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The holdup was followed by an automobile chase through East Side streets which ended in the arrest of one of the alleged robbers after he had been beaten by several of the victims and saved from probable serious injuries by the arrival of a policeman.

The forty men were playing craps in the yard when the bandits appeared a few minutes after 5 o'clock. Several of the players were kneeling in a circle in the centre of which reposed \$150, the amount that happened to be wagered at that moment on the roll of the dice.

"Throw up your hands, and be quick about it," the leader of the bandits announced as he walked into the yard. He and his three comrades had the lower parts of their faces covered with blue handkerchiefs having white polka dots. All had pistols, which were brandished in the faces of the players, along with the command that they back up against the fence with hands in the air.

Two of the robbers kept the victims covered with their pistols while the others started through the players' pockets, one starting at each end of the line and working toward the centre.

# Robbers Ordered to Work Fast.

"You guys work a little faster," commanded the leader of the searchers. "You there, Jimmie, hurry up. Don't work like an amateur."

Two of the men in the lineup received particular attention from the robbers. They were said to be bookmakers known by the names "Jaba" and "Turk." Under instructions of the leaders the "bookies" were compelled to remove the greater part of their clothing, and to even roll down their socks so the search might be more complete. These tactics yielded the robbers \$1,500 from the two men, part of which was found concealed inside their clothing.

While the searchers were busy one of the victims started to lower his hands, whereupon the bandit called "Jimmie" promptly dropped the butt end of his pistol on the head of the man who started from the blow, but to elevate his hands nevertheless.

"What did you do with the pin you had?" the bandit leader asked this victim.

"I ain't got no pin," he replied.

"Then step one side, and be quick about it," the robber added.

The ground where the man had been standing then was searched, but no pin was found.

"Now turn your faces to the wall, all of you," the leader commanded. "Time's getting short."

"What did you do with all your dough, Little Sammie?" he added, directing his remarks to one of the men in the line. "You should have a lot of it."

"I lost it all in the game," was the answer.

The searchers then went over the line once more and when they were called back they had collected everything of value three of the robbers backed toward the hallway leading to the street. The leader of the mob led to go and as he did he announced:

"The first one that makes a move I will kill."

# Victims Begin Quick Retreat.

There is a doorway in the fence that divides the yard of 49 and 57 Allen street and this had been latched as a precautionary measure against the advance of policemen. Once the robbers darted out of the yard the latch was lifted and the victims made a dash for the street, reaching it in time to see the robbers jump into a brown and white automobile that was standing at the corner of Grand and Allen streets. Some of the victims jumped into another car and the chase started.

It continued east in Grand street to Norfolk, and when they were called back to Suffolk street. At that point, which is the entrance to Seward Park, the brown and white automobile turned north again, but the four robbers jumped out, the car continuing on its way. The bandits darted into the park as the second automobile reached the entrance and the five or six victims who occupied it also jumped out.

Just inside the park gate the victims caught a man who described himself later as Frank Ross, 30 years old, living in the Bayard Hotel in the Bowery, who, the police said, was identified as the leader of the bandits. They pounced upon Ross and pummelled him with their fists, while a crowd of men, women and children who had joined in the chase circled around. Ross succeeded in breaking away and darted further into the park, only to run into the pistol of policeman Stephen Stadtmuller of the Clinton street station.

Ignoring the policeman's pistol the crowd rushed up and tried to again get hold of Ross, but the policeman held them off by flourishing his pistol.

"I've got him—what's the trouble?"

At the Clinton street station Henry Polgenbaum of 47 Orchard street, one of the players, specifically accused Ross of having been one of the four men who stole from him a stickpin which he

Continued on Fourth Page.

# 3 Russian Ex-Generals Win Grape Picking Jobs

MONTPELLIER, France, Sept. 4.—One hundred Russian refugees recently answered an advertisement of a vineyard owner offering temporary work at grape picking. Fifty-one of them were engaged, among whom the owner was astounded to find three former generals of the Russian imperial army.

# AMERICANS TO OPEN MEXICAN OIL FIELDS

Immediate Resumption in  
Tampico District to Follow  
Agreement.

# EXPORT EMBARGO ENDS

Funds and Stored Petroleum  
Freed—Delayed Taxes  
to Be Paid.

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 4.—Immediate resumption of oil operations in the Tampico region by American petroleum companies, and the payment of postponed taxes, with the lifting of the Mexican Government's embargo upon the companies' funds and oil in storage, will result from the agreement reached by Government officials and the heads of five American oil concerns which were reported last night. There will be an immediate movement of oil from Mexico, and after minor details have been adjusted a settlement will be reached of all the great petroleum problems which have vexed the Mexican Government and American development companies for years.

The agreement reached in the conferences which terminated late Saturday night has the complete sanction of President Obregon, who has described it as a "happy and satisfactory solution to all concerned." The American oil men who participated in the conferences asserted they were contented with the results obtained and were prepared to leave here immediately for the United States.

"Conferences between the Mexican companies looking toward an adjustment of problems growing out of recent decrees regarding the export of oil from Mexico have been terminated," said a formal statement given out early this morning by Adolfo de la Huerta, Secretary of the Treasury. The result of these conferences has been satisfactory, without damaging the interests of the Mexican nation or the international policy of Mexico, and a decision favorable to both parties has been reached.

"It has been agreed that in new regulations on charges for export taxation of oil created by the decree of June 7 last it will be arranged that payments may be made up to December 31 next. Payment of these taxes will be made every three months and not monthly, as previously provided. The taxes are to be paid in advance, and a decision favorable to both parties has been reached."

"The decree of May 24 of last year did not suffer any modification and the payment of taxes due in accordance with that decree will be made by the companies represented in the conference on Monday of next week, when they will renew operations. I can also affirm without false modesty that the satisfactory result arrived at was in accordance with instructions received from the President, to which I added my approval during the conferences."

The statements of President Obregon, Senor de la Huerta and the oil men failed to give details of the tax agreement other than that new arrangements for payment had been made. It is understood here, however, that the oil men have agreed to pay the taxes in advance of the Mexican decree of June 7 is abrogated.

Senor de la Huerta's early morning statement that a satisfactory agreement had been reached was supplemented later by President Obregon, who said:

"I believe the arrangements that have been made will be highly advantageous to our country. They show the good will which has animated both sides throughout the conference in an effort to resolve the difficulties that have arisen on the oil question."

The presidents of the oil companies were here to bid me farewell, and I am under the impression that they go away satisfied with the results that have been attained."

# FOREST FIRES MENACE NORTHERN MINNESOTA

# Threatening Situations Reported in Several Localities.

St. Paul, Sept. 4.—Reports of fires from several localities in the northern part of the State which have assumed threatening proportions caused W. T. Cox, State Forester, to leave for McGregor today.

The most serious fire is in a jackpine swamp at Solana in Aitkin county. In the vicinity of Brainerd bog fires have communicated to jackpine, causing a threatening situation.

# German Annexation Suggested.

"There are just three courses open for Austria."

"First, she may be permitted to join Germany; second, more prosperous governments must lend her money with which to purchase fuel and raw materials so as to start her industries and to buy machinery and fertilizer for her farms; or, third, money for these purposes must be found through private channels here."

"As to the first, apart from the apparently implacable opposition of France, there is a division of sentiment in Austria itself, the strong preponderance

Continued on Second Page.

# HUGE PRIVATE LOAN CAN SAVE AUSTRIA, UNTERMYER'S VIEW

Says Minister of Finance Is  
Coming Here With Hope  
of Getting Aid.

# ON VERGE OF CRASH

Annexation With Germany  
or Financial Support From  
Allies Other Alternatives.

# CONFERRED WITH WIRTH

Attorney Also Discussed Central  
European Affairs With  
Count Apponyi at Budapest.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Sept. 4.

Samuel Untermyer of New York, who has been touring Central Europe and studying political and economic conditions, has returned to Paris. In a statement to-night discussing the situation in Austria, which he characterized economically as grave, Mr. Untermyer said he had been informed that Dr. Grimm, Austrian Minister of Finance, and his adviser, Dr. Rosenberg, are soon to leave Vienna for Washington to ask the United States to delay collection of funds advanced to the Austrian Government for relief work.

Mr. Untermyer has been having conferences with Chancellor Wirth in Berlin, with Count Apponyi in Budapest and with leading representatives of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. He refused to discuss the subject of his meetings, but spoke freely upon conditions in Austria.

The visit of Dr. Grimm and his aid to the United States, Mr. Untermyer said, may be concerned with a scheme by which private capital may be brought to assist Austria's present embarrassed situation. Mr. Untermyer expresses himself heartily in favor of such a scheme.

# Situation Most Pitiful.

"I certainly am glad of the opportunity to have public attention concentrated on the desperate plight of poor, unfortunate Austria, in the hope, possibly, of being of a little help to that stricken country, whose condition, unless relieved, is bound to affect other countries injuriously, including our own," he continued.

"Austria's situation is more pitiful than can be imagined. To those who know poor, cultured Vienna, which to my mind was one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful, cities in Europe in the days of its prosperity, it seems like a city of the dead. It is true the place is now crowded with foreigners who are attracted there by the ridiculously cheap cost of living, measured by our money, but underneath the surface the poverty and misery of the well-to-do classes are beyond description. If Austria can barely exist, for their money buys almost nothing. Only the more fortunate are able to buy meat once a week. People are poorly clad and manifestly underfed. The suffering from the cold of winter must be terrific, for even in midsummer there is not even sufficient coal to be had for ordinary household purposes at any price."

# Hot Water Prohibited.

"The authorities have been forced to go to the length of prohibiting the use of hot water in even high class hotels and private buildings, except between 8 o'clock in the morning and noon, and prohibiting it entirely on Sundays. No fresh milk and practically no eggs are to be had. Bread is still of the poorest quality. And all this almost three years after the war!"

"With the Austrian crown, which before the war was worth twenty cents, now worth one-tenth of one cent, it is easily understandable that the cost of living is ridiculously cheap when translated into our own money."

"This situation renders it impossible for Austria to get the fuel and the raw materials she needs to operate her factories. There is no coal, no iron, no steel, and there is nothing to sell. Yet Austria is not without resources, if they could be realized. Unless something is done, and done quickly, to help her to become self-sustaining, she and her proud, intelligent and industrious people will be ruined beyond hope of recovery."

"Her streets are dirty, and buildings are crumbling for want of maintenance. Her laborers are becoming daily less efficient from under-nutrition and her farms are neglected for want of machinery and fertilizer. Even at this season of the year vegetables are a luxury reserved only for the rich, and these in small quantities and of restricted kinds."

"The presidents of the oil companies were here to bid me farewell, and I am under the impression that they go away satisfied with the results that have been attained."

# Finding a Place to Live

Those returning to town seeking attractive furnished rooms or boarding places in the better parts of the city should closely follow The Herald's Want Ads.

The Better Sort of places are advertised there daily and Sunday.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 1000.

# SINN FEIN'S ANSWER INSISTS REPUBLIC BE RECOGNIZED REJECTS PREMIER'S TERMS

# Text of De Valera's Reply

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Following is the reply of Eamon de Valera, Irish Republican leader, to the note of the British Prime Minister of August 24, in which it was reiterated Ireland would not be permitted to withdraw from the empire and that no settlement would be discussed which involved a refusal by Ireland to accept partnership in the British Commonwealth:

We, too, are convinced it is essential that some "definite and immediate progress should be made toward a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed" and recognize the futility of "a mere exchange" of argumentative notes. I shall, therefore, refrain from commenting on the fallacious historical references in your last communication. The present is the reality with which we have to deal.

The conditions of to-day are the resultant of the past, accurately summing up and giving in simplest form the essential data of the problem. These data are:

First—"The people of Ireland, acknowledging no voluntary union with Great Britain and claiming as their fundamental and natural right to choose freely for themselves the path they shall take to realize their national destiny, have, by an overwhelming majority, declared for independence and to set up a republic, and more than once have confirmed their choice."

Second—"Great Britain, on the other hand, acts as though Ireland were bound to her by a contract of union that forbids separation."

# Rejection of Proposals Called Irrevocable.

The circumstances of the supposed contract are notorious. Yet, on the theory of its validity, the British Government and Parliament claimed to rule and legislate for Ireland, even to the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen who refuses allegiance. The proposals your Government submitted in the draft of July 20 are based fundamentally on the latter premises. We reject these proposals and our rejection is irrevocable. They are not an invitation to Ireland to enter into a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British Commonwealth. They are an invitation to Ireland to enter in the guise of and under conditions which determine a status definitely inferior to that of these free States.

Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand all are guaranteed against domination of the major State, not only by acknowledged constitutional rights which give them equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from the control of the British Parliament, but by the thousands of miles which separate them from Great Britain. Ireland would have guarantees neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial States, each destructive of the other's influence in any common council, and both subject to military, naval and economic control by the British Government.

The main historical and geographical facts are not in dispute, but your Government insists on viewing them from your standpoint, and we must be allowed to view them from ours. The history you interpret as dictating union we read as dictating separation. Our interpretation of the fact of "geographical propinquity" is no less diametrically opposed. We are convinced that this is the true and just interpretation, and, as proof, are willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should be the Judge. Our refusal and threaten to give effect to your view by force. Our reply must be that if you adopt that course we can only resist as generations before us have resisted. Force will not solve the problem and it will never secure the ultimate victory over reason and right.

# Would Set Aside All Threats of Force.

If you again resort to force, and if victory be not on the side of justice, the problem that confronts us will confront our successors. The fact that for 750 years the problem has resisted solution by force is evidence and warning sufficient. It is true wisdom, therefore, and true statesmanship, not any false idealism, that prompts me and my colleagues. Threats of force must be set aside. They must be set aside from the beginning as well as during actual conduct of the negotiations.

The respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammelled by any conditions save the facts themselves, and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences, not by appeals to force, covert or open, but by reference to some guiding principle of government by consent of the governed, and do not mean it as a mere phrase. It is a simple expression of the test to which any proposed solution must respond if it is to prove adequate, and it can be used as the criterion for the details as well as for the whole. That you claim it as a peculiarly British principle, instituted by the British and "now the very life of the British Commonwealth," should make it peculiarly acceptable to you.

On this basis, and this only, we see hope of reconciling "the considerations which must govern the attitude" of Great Britain's representatives with the considerations that must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives, and on this basis we are ready at once to appoint plenipotentiaries.

# Armagh Electors Welcome Collins; Republican Leader Warns Ulster

# Sinn Fein Commander Denounces Northern Parliament as Tool of England.

By the Associated Press.

ARMAGH, Ireland, Sept. 4.—Michael Collins, Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Republican Army and Sinn Fein Minister of Finance, came to his constituency to-day, the first time he has been able to make a public appearance here since 1918, to thank his supporters for electing him to the Dail Eireann, and, as he explained, for giving him a mandate "not to sit in the North Parliament."

Asked this evening whether Eamon de Valera's reply to Prime Minister Lloyd George could be regarded as a rejection of the British Government's offer, Mr. Collins said:

"Better let the reply speak for itself. Our position is unchanged. We have taken our stand on 'government by consent of the governed.' Its acceptance in principle by Great Britain would mean a speedy peace."

Mr. Collins proved a most emphatic speaker both in Irish and English, and is somewhat reminiscent of Theodore Roosevelt when he brings his jaws together, but speaks without a single gesture. He kept his audience entranced for nearly an hour as he denounced the partition of Ireland and appealed to Armagh to follow Tyrone and Fermanagh in denouncing allegiance to the Northern

Continued on Second Page.

De Valera's Note to Lloyd George Repeats Previous Refusal to Accept Plan Offered by Britain.

# MAKES NEW PROPOSAL

Would Arbitrate Ireland's Free Status and Legality of Its Disputed Union With the Empire.

# CABINET SITS WEDNESDAY

Dublin Thinks Sinn Fein Allowed to Act Unhindered, Might Grant Allegiance of Irish to Crown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Sept. 4.

The text of the reply of Eamon de Valera, Irish republican leader, to the note by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, of August 24 was made public to-day and the Irish negotiations have at last come down to brass tacks. The Sinn Fein has come through with a concrete proposal which, stripped, demands implicit recognition of the present Irish Government—a republic. But it does not mean that the republic will remain outside the empire.

The Sinn Fein is perfectly willing to instruct plenipotentiaries which Mr. de Valera proposes to send to confer with Premier Lloyd George, to agree to practically all the six conditions the Premier laid down in the course of the last exchange of notes to govern the mutual relationship of the two islands.

But according to the Irish point of view those conditions must come as a free grant of theirs and not as an imposition by England. Once that principle is admitted—Mr. de Valera calls it "government by consent of the governed"—the way to a settlement will be wide open. Thus guaranteed, there is a wide belief in Dublin that the Sinn Fein will give allegiance to the Crown.

# Burden Put on Lloyd George.

The burden now has been directly passed to Mr. Lloyd George and it is admitted here to-night that with his political life in his hands he will go far to overcome the undoubtedly serious domestic difficulties which would confront even an implied and temporary recognition of a sovereign Ireland. Many phrases of his previous notes make the possibility of this seem doubtful. But it is pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George need not say anything about it now. If he merely asserts his refusal to consider any Ireland outside the empire and then asks that the plenipotentiaries be sent the apparently widely divergent principles of both sides may be met.

The second of Mr. de Valera's two paragraphs outlining the present status is admittedly one over which the Cabinet, if not Mr. Lloyd George himself, may stick. That paragraph reads:

"Great Britain acts as though Ireland were bound to her by a contract of union that forbids separation. The circumstances of the supposed contract are notorious, yet on the theory of its validity the British Government and Parliament claimed to rule and legislate for Ireland even to the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen who refuses allegiance."

That not only comes close to raising an explicit question of Irish sovereignty, but raises the Ulster question. Those who still continue to be hopeful that there is a way out, however, base their optimism largely on the fact that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera could not have talked as long as they did in Downing Street last month without coming to these same brass tacks that are now revealed to the public gaze, and that they must have discovered a way to negotiate around them or they would not have continued the negotiations.

# Velled Hint in Threat of Force.

The raising of the question of the threat of British force by Mr. de Valera also is considered serious. If some quarters this is considered to involve a demand, the first to be made by the proposed plenipotentiaries, that the British forces be withdrawn from Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George is sure to refuse this, but the demand has not yet been made, and once the plenipotentiaries get together it is considered doubly sure here that neither side will assume the burden of breaking the negotiations for any minor point. Undoubtedly, some of the members of the Cabinet who will be hurrying to Inverness, near which the Premier is passing his vacation, to the next day or two will demand that the war should be broken off and that the hand be given to Sir Nevill Mac-

Continued on Second Page.